The vote on the passage was 48 to 30, which was stringly on party lines the affirmative, and Messrs. Hour of Massathe remaine. Mr. Hale of Maine, who supported some of the amendments propered by the Democrats, was paired in favor of the bull, and Mr. Morgan of Alabanca, who last week delivered a strong speech in support of the existing policy toward the Platippines, was recorded against the measure on the final vote

All the amendments proposed by the Phillipping Communice were adopted withdivision, while the minority amendments and substitute were rejected ment of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, to make the rate of duty on merchandise from the Philippines 50 per cent, of the tariff from other countries, instead of 75 per cent as now in force. On this amendment the affirmative vote was cast by six Republicans and thirteen Democrats.

The bill will now go to the House, where it will be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, of which Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, is chairman. Thursday or Friday the bill will be reported back to the House with a motion to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of the House bill as prepared by the Insular Committee.

There are many points of difference between the two measures, the most radical being that the House bill provides for the establishment of a civil government in the falands in mediately without waiting for a census to be taken and the accomplishthe Senate bill, and includes a proposition to make gold the standard of value in the Philippines instead of the American-Filipino silver dollar which, ac-

the Philippines alone.

The Imappine till was taken up shortly after the Senate met to-day and Mr. McLaurin (Dem. Miss.) delivered an argument against P. declaring, in conclusion, that "the imperialistic policy Mr. Beveriege (Rep., Ind.) presented Mr. Beverings (hep., inc.) presented excerpts from testimony taken before the Senate Philippine Committee, as to the conduct of the American army in the Philippines, which was, he declared, kindly, considerate, humane, and com-

passionate, not only to prisoners of war, but to the Filipinos generally. As to Gen. Bell, against whom he had heart such in worth attacks made, Mr. Beverilge Berry (Dem., Ark.) deplored the

fact that the Fresident of the United States had on Memorial Day made a bit er partisan speech. The President, e continued, had thought proper to back forty years and undertake to redie the fites which burned in so many ferred to the acts of a wild and infuriated mob, in order, Mr. Herry supposed, to justi-fy the deliberate act of Gen. Smith in is-suing the order to kill all males in the Philiptine Islands 10 years old and upward. What other reason, Mr Berry asked, could the President give, except that he hoped to excite the recipie of the United States and have them believe that the Senators who opposed the Philippine policy were attacking the army of the United States. It is unfair it is not correct. of represent the sentiment on this

debate on the bill as a great one; one of nurked ability on both sides; but he dethe Democratic side of it as being "wholesale court-martial of brave officers more confidence in their magnificent army than in the Democratic party. He re-pudiated as "da.unable" the suggestion that the purpose of the bill was to turn over the Philippine Islands to the exploita-tion of carrel taggers and promoters, and said that every desent American would lide his face in shame if there were any hide is tare in shame if there were any truth in it. But there was no truth in it.

1910 PUPERS COME FROM GEN. MILES? Mr Cuberson (Bent, Tex) sent to the desk and but reno papers in the case of a court-marrial of Light Arnold, Fourth Caviliry, arising out of a letter written by Private Weir to his uncle, reciting stories of cruel treatment of Filipino prisoners by Arnold. He was asked by Mr Bevernige whether he had got the payers from any officer connected with the War Department. officer connected with the war repartment.

Mr. Culberson said that the papers were authentic, and as Mr Beveridge persisted in repealing the question, Mr. Culberson characterized it as "unperment."

The papers, which centain an official report on the subject from Capt. West report on the subject from Capt. West ins an Inspector; having been read, Mr. Buveridge put the same question again, and said that as the papers appeared to be saidle records be based that the Senator form the Senate where he had got them.

*I have already." Mr. Collector replied,
*Indicated to the Senator that I am not to

"I ask the Senator," Mr. Beveridge persisted, "whether or not, directly or indirectly these papers were received by him
from Cor. Miles."

And confirms the action of the President in creating the Philippine Commission in
April, 1900, and provides for the continuance of its rule. It secures the inhabitants gramme for the protection and mastery

stience as a sufficient answer, and scaply remarked. The is all Mr Allison (Rep. Ia.) said that Lieut. Arnold was a citizen of Iowa, and that if the papers had been in his james ne would not have expessed Lieur. Arnold's name in connection with the subject. Mr. Culberson said that that might be so:

but that the Secretary of War seemed to have a purpose to keep the matter from

the canoquy between himself and Mr.
Beveridge, including the question whether
the papers presented by him (Mr. Culberson), had been received directly or indirectly from Gen. Miles. Lest his declining
to answer might be misunderstood be desleed new to say that he had received the

relate a conversation with a man held a prisoner of war, 7,000 miles away, or having voted against bringing him

as a witness.

After some celloquy the recess was extend of for another fifteen moutes.

The recess closed a few minutes before
4 o'clock, the hour fixed for beginning to
vote on the bill and amendments. (Rep., Neb.) he said that the reason he hid not said anything in answer to the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Patterson) was that that Senator's reputation was so well established for saving what is detr mental to the American army and the American flag that any insinuation would not in the slightest degree affect him (Mr.

Dietrich) before the people of the United States.
Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) objected to this remark as a reflection upon a Schater, and upon its being read by the official reporter. Mr. Dietrich withdrew it, and the voting

THE PIRST VOTE.

The first vote was on an amendment effered by Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.), that the duties collected on goods imported from the islands—the products of the islands—shall be 50 per cent of the duties on like articles from other countries. The ame Temocratic Senators Carmack, Montana, McLaurin of Mississippi and Money-voted first in favor of the amendment, and afterward changed their votes to the negative. The affernative votes were cast by Messrs. Clapp. Foraker. Gallinger, Mitchell, Nelson and Quay, Republicans, and Bacon, Bailey, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Clay, Cockroll, Dubois, Gibson, Heitfeld, Martin, Morgan and Tillman,

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Patterson to the section as to a bill of rights. It was rejected—yeas, 28; nave. 46 The next vote was on an amendment ered by Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) to in-

sert as a new section:

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 30; avs. 47. Three Espublicans, Hale, Hear and Mason, voted 'n the affirmative, and ne Democrat, Morgan, in the negative. The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Carmack descring that the United States regard with extreme disfavor any movement having for its object the early or ultimate admission of the Philippine Islands as a State or States of the Union, and any action on the part of persons holding office under the authority of the United States that gives sanction or procuragement to such movement is hereby

uragement to such movement is hereby It was rejected—yeas, 28, navs. 46. Mr. Hele voted for it and Mr. Hoar against it. The next vote was on two other clauses f Mr. Carmack's amendment, as follows: That to confer the right and privileges of dizens upon the inhabitants of the Philipnd would tend to destroy the integ y of the citizenship and to degrade aracter of the Government of the U

That to maintain the relation of sovereign ad subject between the Government of the nited States and a people under its dominion only be repugnant to the principles of the

It was rejected—yeas, 23, navs, 49. Mr Morgan voted no. Mr. Hale did not vote, and Mr. Hear voted aye. MINOBITY'S PLAN REJECTED

The next vote was on the substitute reported by the minority of the Philippine Committee, which relinquishes all claim of severeignty and title to the Philippine Archipelage, but provides for its occupa-tion by the United States Government until the people thereof have established a Government. The substitute was rejec-Government. The substitute was rejected—yeas 28; nays, 48.

Mr. How was again the only Republican.
Senator who voted with the minority—
Mr. Hale announcing a pair with Mr. Jones.

The bill was then passed yeas, 48; nays, 20—two Republican Senators, Hoar and

cept perhaps one of relief from extreme tension) when the presiding officer, Mr. Frye, announced the passage of the bill. NICARAGUA BILL TAKEN UP.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up and made the unfinished business, and after a short executive session the Senate ad-

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL Regarding Establishment of Civil Gov-

Mr. Culberson kept his seat and made of the island in their right to life, liberty and property, and provides that the right Mr. Reveridge treated Mr. Culberson's of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. except in cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion.

It provides that all inhabitants of the Islands who were Spanish subjects, and their children, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine islands and entitled to the protection of the United

the public

At 130 o'clock there was a pause in the discussion, no Senator desifing to take the floor, and a recess was taken till 220.

The recess was extended till 3 P. M., when Mr. Carmack, (Dem. Tenn.) took the floor, and spoke for fifteen minutes against the bill.

Whenever the existing insurrection shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have the peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have ceased and complete peace shall hav

mission is to continue to establish additional municipal and provincial governsheed now to say that he had received the papers from a gentlemen absolutely discompeded with the array or the War Popartment. So far as he knew they did not come directly or indirectly from Gen. Miles.

Mr. Dietrich (Rep., Nah) stated from what he had learned from Againaldo himself and from information which he had gathered it, the islands, that Againaldo at the Filipine leaders were all members of the secret eath hound society known as gress and the President; but no single ments. So long as there is armed resistthe Thirpane leaders were all members of the secret eath bound society known as see Campurar.

Mr. Patterson (Dere., Col.) remarked at it was body fair to make such a statement when the Secretor from Nebrassa had enacted regulating the disposition of public the secret of the secret from Nebrassa had enacted regulating the disposition of public the secret of the secret from Nebrassa had enacted regulating the disposition of public the secret of the secret from Nebrassa had been concerned.

a the Philippire Committee against lie lands.

Against brought to Washington wisions as to mineral lands and mining claims—based generally upon the laws and claims—based generally upon the laws and by decenned several times, whether or from Colorado challenged the tree Districts's statement.

The resen replied, with some accretity

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement

yold bonds to pay for thora, to such it as may be necessary, and that these

for over a quarter of a conture

pine Islands

Municipalities may also be authorized to issue bonds for water and sewer purposes and other betterments. The man equality of Manila is permitted to incur indebtedness and to borrow moneys and issue bonds not exceeding \$4,000,000 for an adequate sewer and dramage system and supply of water. A mint is to be established at Manila for coinage purposes—for silver

dollars and subsidiary coins.

The most important provision in the bill and the one that is regarded as of most political significance contains the amendof the Philippines Committee proding for the coinage of an Americ the Nexican dollar now in circulation in the islanda. When this provision was first drafted, the assertion was made that it was a great victory for the advocates of the free

exists in the islands.

The fact is, however, that this American-Filipping dollar is to be coined for use in the Philippines only and was found to be de-sirable because it obviated changing the sirable because it obviated changing the existing standard, which would be a serious and complicated matter while political. industrial and commercial affairs are in s chaotic a state. The new dollar will cor-respond with the Bombay dollar, coined by England for circulation in the East, and will not be manufactured in such great quantities as to affect the output of silver in this country or its market value.

country or its market value.

The amendment was drawn by a subcommittee, of which Senator Allisen was
chairman, the other members being Senators
Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Beveridge, Republicans, and
Dubois of Idaho, Democrat. Senator Toller
acted for Senator Dubois during the sessions
of the committee.

The House Committee on Insular Affairs
will report a scharace Philipping hill, which

will report a separate Philippine bill, which will be passed, leaving the differences of the two houses to be settled in conference committee. The most radical disagree-ment will be over the corage provision, as the House committee will recommend the coinage of a gold standard dollar. It is the prevailing sentiment among a very large majority of both Senators and Representatives of both parties, however that the Senate provision is wise and is based on sound, practical business prin-ciples and that it will be the one to be finally adopted by the two houses.

WAR GAME IN CARIBBEAN SEA Plans for Extensive Maneuvres by Our Fleets Next Winter.

Washington, June 3 .- The greatest fleet of American warships ever assemble t in time of peace will gather in the West Indies next winter for a series of manœuvres and war games more ambitious than ever attempted by any naval power, with the exception of Great Britain and France. Orders for the programme to be followed by the fleet are being prepared at the Navy Depart-

The decision to hold the manguvres was announced at to-day's Cabinet meeting by Secretary of the Navy Moody, and caused favorable comment. President Roosevelt is particularly enthusiastic over the scheme which is the first movement in carrying out his policy of keeping the fleet in readiness for an emergency.

The orders for the manæuvres provide

for the concentration of the North Atlantic, the European and the South Atlantic squadrons at Culebra Island, near Porto Rico about Dec. 15, and for joint operations in the West Indies for the rest of the winter. There will be four, and perhaps five, flag officers with this great haval force. The four whose participation is already assured are Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, tors, Hear and manding the North Atlantic squadron; minority. The Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, com-

Mason, voting with the minority. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Allison, Bard, Beyeridge, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clapp, Clark of Wyonsine, Cullom, Deboe, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Elkins, Fairbanes, Forsker, Foster of Washington, Frye, Gallinger, Gambie, Hana, Hawley, Jones of Nevada, Kean, Keerns, Kittredge, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McLaurin of South Carolina, Memilian Miliard, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Prichard, Proctor, Quaries, Quay, Scott, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Warren and Wetsmere—48

Nays—Bacon, Bailey, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark of Montana, Clay, Cockrell, culberson, Pubbois, Foster of Louisiana, Gioson, Harris, Heitfeld, Wort, McEnery, McLaurin of Mississippi, Mullory, Martin, Mason, Montey, Morgan, Patterson, Simoona, Tallaferro, Teller, Tillman, Vest, Wellington

Tillager, was no stocial manifestation (e. a. Handing the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral George W. Summer, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral George W. Summer, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral George W. Summer, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral George W. Summer, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral George W. Summer, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral George W. Summer, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the European squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral George W. Summer, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the South Atlantic squadron; Rear Adm There was no special manifestation (exept perhaps one of relief from extreme
tension) when the presiding officer, Mr.

Trye, announced the passage of the bill.

Atlactic, the European, and the South
Atlactic, the European, and the South
Atlactic squadrons, with some others not
clude all or most of the following:

Cruiser Olympia, flagship of Rear Adcruser dympia, bageing of Rear Admiral Higginson, armored cruiser Brook-lyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan, battleships Alabama, Kearsarge, Massa-chusetts and Indiana, battleship Illinois, flagship of Rear Admiral Crowninshield;

crulers Chicago, Albany and San Fran-cisco, battleship Iowa, flagship of Rear Admiral Sumper, cruisers Atlanta, Cincinnati and Baltimore, and a number of Regarding Establishment of Civil Government in the Islands.

The Philippine bill approves, ratifies and confirms the action of the President in creating the Philippine Commission in April, 1900, and provides for the continuance

> the Caribbean. MEDALS FOR THE ARMY.

For These Who served in Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection and in Chica. Washington, June 2 - Secretary Root

has sent to Congress the draft of a joint resolution, authorizing the distribution of medals for service in the Spanish-American War and other campaigns. The object of the resolution is to give

the Army a similar medal to that granted to the Navy for services at Santiago. In explanation of the resolution Secretary Root says in his letter of transmittal; "There taken, and the Philippine Commission is to report to the President and Congress ainst the bill.

MR CUBRISON'S EXPLANATION

In Culberson (Dem. Tex.) recalled a capable, fit and ready for the establishment of a permanent, popular, representative government."

In the meantime the Philippine Commission is to continue to establish addisons. There is contemplated a separate medal for the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition. That there shall be a bar for each of the campaigns of Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila, properly inscribed and worm attached to the ribbon of the medial. A speech in the ribbon of the medial related to the ribbon of the ribbon of the related to the ribbon of the ribbon of the related to the ribbon of the related to the ribbon of the related to the ribbon of the ribbon of the related to the ribbon of the ribbon of the ribbon of the ribbon of the ribb

It is estimated that 446,982 medals will be red to commemorate the services e regulars and volunteers who served g the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the campaign for the relief of Pekin, China. An appropriation of \$100,000, therefore, will allow an average expenditure of about 22 cents a

TO CONFER ON CUBAN TARIFF.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

BI ENCAMINO CROSS-EXAMINED.

tunes of Virginia Tries to Impeach the

Washington, June 3 - Seflor Buencanine

In reply to his questions, Euencamino

only about sixteen hundred, and who were

He naturally turned to Aguinaldo, how-

ever, in preference to the United States.

quoting a Spanish proverb to the effect that it was better to follow one who was known than a stranger. The Americans were unknown, their intentions were not

announced and they were regarded with

suspicion and distrust.

As their civilization and strength became

known the more educated Filipinos wel-comed them, as they thought they saw in them protectors rather than conquerors.

The Filipinos were incapable of main-taining a government strong enough to

rotect the islands from outsiders. He predicted that should the American

troops withdraw it would only be a question of which Government reached there first as to who would get the islands

Mr Jones breught to the witness atten-tion a communication which he addressed to the Congress of the United States some years ago favoring Filipino independence and attempted to cross-examine him on it. Buencamino protested that it was written several years ago and he was not familiar

with the language which it contained. It was impossible to say from the alleged English translation submitted for his in-spection whether he had used that language

This precipitated a sharp discussion between Mr. Jones and the Republican mem-bers of the committee, with the result that the committee excused the witness from

TRANSPORT SERVICE PRAISED.

Major Long Finds That the Work Was

WASHINGTON, June 3 -Secretary Root

as forwarded to the House a supplemental

report on the conduct of the transport

service between San Francisco and the

Philippines, made by Major O. F. Long.

the quartermaster in charge. Major Long

That ships were purchased, chartered and

maintained in service as economically as

the conditions, which were unavoidable,

warranted during war times and emer-

That not thousands, but millions, were

saved to the Government by the methods

cursued by the depot of the Quarter-

San Francisco.

That while in a few isolated instances

that while in a few isolated instances high prices may have been paid for neces-sary articles of troop and ship supplies, the urgent needs of which demanded im-mediate purchase, still, the enormous aggregate of saving, as shown, so far off-

this as to make comparison most

That the business of the depot of the

he numerous letters from commercial ompanies, shipping men and Government

ompanies, shipping men and Government officials of other departments will evidence.

That any reflection upon the busines ommunity of San Francisco is unwarranted

by the facts, inasmuch as to my personal mowledge, in every field of effort in which hey were engaged, they responded most theerfully, effectually and well, and the

WAR INQUIRIES KILLED.

House Committee Will Ask That Several

Resolutions Lie on the Table.

WASHINGTON, June 3 - The House Com-

dittee on Military Affairs to-day knocked

ut a number of resolutions of inquiry

ecommendation that they lie on the table.

The first was one introduced by Mr.

Goldfogle of New York, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit a detailed account of the expenditures made by or under the direction of Gen. Leonard Wood as Military Governor of Cuba.

Another was by Mr. Slavden of Texas, calling for the number of promotions made

in the army since April 1, 1888, of officers who have been retired within one year of their last promotion with a higher grade than that held at their promotion, together with their names and rank and the additional cost due to such promotions and re-

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Those Still Pending in Congress -- Defleteney Bill Still to Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-The disposition

of the River and Harbor bill to-day leaves

pending in Congress of the great appropria-tion bills only those for the Army, Navy, Sundry Civil, Military Academy and Dis-

Barnette Assigned to Cowles's Station.

until Commander Cowles's return

New Yorkers Wedded in the West.

Hamilton Busbey of this city, was married

last Monday at Tuesen, Ariz., to Dr. Traf-ford B. Salisbury, also of New York. The bride's mother was the only daughter of James F. Robinson, the war Governor of

A young lady in Philadelphia.

considering it her duty to let it be

known how much good she has

experienced from the use of Ri-

pans, states that she had been a

sufferer from the worst form of

indigestion until she tried this remedy, but that since using the

At druggists.

Tabules she can eat anything.

Miss Minnie Shreve Busbey, daughter of

WASHINGTON, June 3 - Commander Wil-

sation was paid.

earing on the late war by resolving to

Department and transport service

reaches the following conclusions:

Economically Done at San Francisco.

e Filipino ex-Secretary of War, was sub-

FURTHER EFFORTS MADE TO AGREE ON A BILL.

mitted to a rigid cress-examination to lay by Representative Jones of Virginia nator Bietetch, Representing the Beet Sugar Interests, Introduces a New Affairs Mr Jones evidently wanted Measure Which Transfers the Millers impeach the witness and his testimony by showing that he was friendly to the

ential to Raw Sugar He Expinies Why. Americans for personal gain only. coate Chamber served partly to clear Spain at the obtset of the last rebellion. the atmosphere surrounding the efforts of He explained that Spain was too strong the Republicans in Congress to get together at that time for the rebels, who numbered

as to what will eventually be accomplished. I badly armed and without intelligent leaders. There is no disposition on the part of Senator Aldrich and the other Republican the Republican majority, and time will be given for full and free discussion of all phases of the subject. With this end in view a committee of three Senators, representing each faction, has been designated to consult with a view to harmonizing the conflicting views of the Republican

The committee representing those who of West inginia, Burrows of Michigan and Jones a best sugar State, and the persistent op-position of the other two members of the committee to any legislation for the relief of Cuba is the cause of much interesting

Cuban Committee in this compromise conference are Messrs. Platt of Connecticut, the chairman, and Messrs. Specier of Wisconsin and Cullem of Illinois. Mr. Specier was originally in favor of the rebate plan, but abandoned it because, in his opinion, it was unconstitutional to pay money in that way to a foreign government, and because he was desirous of hav-ing the Republican Senators get together. It is not thought that any definite agreesenting the Senators who are opposed

the Spooner compromise bill for Coreciprocity, to-day introduced a bill am ing the sugar section of the Dingley Tariff law so as to exempt Cuban sugar from the existing rates.

The bill then provides for a reduction

of 25 per cent, in the duties on sugar in ported from Cuba when that republic re duces by a like amount the duties on prod raw and refined sugars coming from coun ries other than Cuba, but increases the duty on raw sugars by the amount of the differential—that is, raises the duty raw to the present duty on refined sugar. The concessions to Cuba are to run un Dec. 1, 1903, and are to be dependent upon the enactment by Cuba of immigration exclusion and contract labor laws, full When these conditions have been com-plied with by Cuba the President is to pu-the concession into effect by proclamation He is also authorized to suspend the operations of the concession if at any time the conditions are not properly executed

by Cuba.

The object, Mr. Dietrich says, of transferring the differential to raw sugar was that the differential was only a protection to the Sugar Trust, which was only an importers' trust and practically employed no American labor, and gave it a monopoly for dictating the purchasing and selling prices of sugar which came to the United States, and enabled it to collect from the American people from one-half to three-quarters of a cent profit on every pound of all the sugar consumed in the United States.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CUBA. WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba resumed its Witness's Statements Questioned

hearings to-day. H. Janvrin Brown, a newspaper correspondent who was familiar, he said, with conditions in Cuba, pre-Quintere, publisher of the Havana and Cuba Commercial Directory, showing th ownership of the 226 sugar centrals Cuba. Ninety-eight of them were awned b Spaniards: fifty-eight by American syndi cates or individuals or Cuban-Americans; fifty-two by Cubans and eighteen by English, French, German and Portuguese. The American estates produced 40 per cent. of the sugar, the Spanish 30 per cent., the Cuban 20 per cent. and the foreign 10 per cent.

Mr. Brown was examined by Senator Platt as to the estates given as having American owners, and developed the fact that many of them were not owned by Americans, but that citizens of the United States held mortgages on them. The witness considered this practically meant American ered this practically meant American tional cost ownership, but Senator Platt disputed this, and on that basis questioned the accuracy of the entire list of cetates made by who wanted

tirements.

A third was by Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, who wanted to know what salary was paid Gen. Wood while Governor General of Cuba and by what authority the compen-Quintero. ator Teller broke in with a demand Senator Teller broke in with a demand that Quintero be summoned before the committee, and stated rather sharply to Mr. Platt that the latter would then have the power to prove or disprove their accuracy. "You are supposed to be getting this information for the Senate and not for the Sugar Trust or any one clse," he said with considerable asperity, addressing Chairman Platt. Mr. Teller went on to ing Chairman Platt. Mr. Teller went on protest that he had not been fairly treated by the committee. If he had known that witnesses were not to be summoned from Cuba he himself would have sent some one to the island to make a complete investigation of the conditions there.

The incident ended without passing upon the question of summoning Quintere. Francis B. Thurber, of New York, who has

trict of Columbia. All these have passed the House. There is yet to be reported the General Deficiency bill. been summoned as a witness by the committee, having three times given 'impor-tant business' as an excuse for not appear-ing, will be served with a formal summons ham J. Barnette, who was until recently in command of the nautical schoolship the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. If Saratega, has been appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, sucby the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. It was stated by a member of the committee, he will in all probability be placed under arrest and forcibly brought before the

ANTI-ANARCHY BILL UP. Opposed in Some Particulars by Lanham

of Texas. WASHINGTON, June 3.-After the House had adopted the conference report on the River and Harbor Apprepriation bill teday, which concludes legislative action on the measure, it entered upon consideration of the bill to protect the life and person of the President, popularly known as the Anti-

Ray (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary, who reported the committee's substitute for the Senate bill.
Upon the conspiracy feature of the bill.
Mr. Ray said: "We owe a duty to all foreign nations with which we hold diploma relations to prevent the formation of con-spiracies in the United States, to encourage

or perpetrate crime against government in foreign countries. The bill, in some particulars, was opposed by Mr. Lunham, (Dem., Tex.), who with Mr. was laid before the Senate to-day and adopted.

Westelester County Otlers Desirable Advantages

in real estate investment. See Sunday's

Tex. It and Thanked by the Senate.

Washindron, June 3.—The concurrent government and who seek its subversion met his approval and support.

It cannot, however, he continued, given met his approval and support.

I cannot, however, he continued, given met his approval and support.

I cannot, however, he continued, given met his approval and support.

I cannot, however, he continued, given met his approval and support.

I cannot however, he continued of the proposes to single out any citizen of our country and make it a special or peculiar offence to take his life as contradictinguished from that of any other citizen. The holding or possession of office does not of itself render any man imposcable or immune from human frailties and imperfections.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Bureau of Labor Not to Be Included -For

an Insurance Bureau. WASHINGTON, June 3 - The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce agreed to-day to report the Senate bill. creating a Department of Commerce at (Rep., N. J.) moved that the committee pass the bill over until next session. This

pass the bill over until next session. This motion was defeated, and on motion of Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) the committee took up the bill to perfect it.

The clause providing that the Bureau of Labor be included in the new department was stricken out, and there was inserted a provision for a Bureau of Insurance and one giving the President power to include one giving the President power to include other bureaus in the new department, so as to prevent duplication of work. The committee will probable The committee will probably report the bill after its next meeting.

Coxe's Nomination Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Alfred C. Coxe of New York to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Judiciai Court under the law recently passed providing for an additional Circuit Judge in the circuit.
Coxe is now United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York.

REPORT MAY OFFEND ITALY. Finding in Case of Chicago's Men Heid

WASHINGTON, June 3.- The Navy Department will probably announce within the next three days the result of the inquiry made by a naval court at Naples nto the trouble at Venice with men from the cruiser Chicago. It is said that the Department's hesitation is due to the desire to have the European naval force of the United States out of Italian waters when the matter is printed in newspapers. This indicates that the court of inquiry's

verdict will cause dissatisfaction in Italy.

Peer - Austin. Washington, June 3 -- Mise Mary Livingston Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Austin, and Lieut. Charles L. Poor, U.S. N., were married at Epiphany Poor, U.S. N., were married at Epiphany Church to-day, the Rev. Dr. McKim, rector of the church, performing the ceremony, The bride was attended by Miss Anita. Poor, sister of the groom, while Lieut. Edward McCauley, U.S. N., acted as best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Niblack, Jewell, Gibbons, Rosseau and Gilpin of the navy, George McK. Brown of New York and William M. Austin, brother of the bride.

BIG JUMP

Notice is hereby given that upon completion of negotiations now in progress, shares of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co. will be

75 Cents (Par value \$1, full-paid and non-assessable.)

There will be no intermediate price between 75 cents and par, as the present negotiations, now nearly completed, will equip the company at once with a great mill property surrounded by inexhaustible supplies of lumber at inconceivably low prices. The property includes

OVER TWO MILES OF DOCKS On one of the Great Lakes, with ideal facilities for cheapest water transgan, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New England, Indiana and Illinois. portation of baskets to every fruit-growing district in New York, Michi-

200 MACHINES

Orders for which have been placed, will at once be installed in this great property, giving the Company an equipment sufficient to turn out 180 millions of grape baskets and 600 millions of quart berry baskets per year, a total volume of business upon which the actual net profits exceed

2 1-2 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Or over 25% on the Company's entire capital. This statement is given at this time in order that those who are considering investment in the shares of the Company may be fully and fairly informed and may, if they act promptly, secure shares at

75 Cents Each

which shares will in a very short time be worth many times this price, because the Company has actual demand for the full output of this immense factory at prices which will yield the profit stated The time to decide this matter is NOW, and to assist those who wish to subscribe and who are not fully provided with the money, the Directors have authorized the acceptance of

ONE-QUARTER IN CASH WITH SUBSCRIPTION

and balance in three equal monthly installments. Not less than fifty and not more than five thousand shares will be accepted in a single subscription, and the right is reserved to reject any subscription. Checks should be drawn to the order of Charles R. Barlow,

N. B. The automatic basket making machines of the Company are on exhibition, making bashets in Boston at 179 Tremont street, in Chacago at 118 Munroe St. and in Philadelphia at 812 Chestnut St., and they will at once be placed upon exhibition also in Pittsburg, Buffalo and St. Louis.

The MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.

Executive Offices, 287 BROADWAY, New York

SOLICITORS Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown 76 William St., New York

TRANSFER AGENTS Corporation Trust Co. 135 Broadway, New York

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